SE-DAY5-Technical-Writing

1. Knowing if your audience is tech-savvy or not helps you decide how much detail to include. For tech experts, you can use more jargon and dive deeper into details. For regular folks, you should keep things simple and avoid overly technical language.

2. **For Experts**: Use technical terms and detailed explanations.
   For Non-experts: Use plain language, analogies, and real-life examples.
   Visuals: Add diagrams or screenshots to explain steps.

3. **Ask Questions**: Before presenting, find out how much they already know.
   Start Simple: Introduce basic concepts first and see how they react.

4. **Use Plain Language**: Keep terms simple.

   Avoid Jargon: Explain terms in layman's language.

   Use Analogies: Compare technical terms to everyday objects or situations.

5. Plain language helps everyone understand quickly. Using technical jargon can confuse people who aren't familiar with it, which reduces clarity.

6. **Start** vs. **Initiate**
   Stop vs. **Terminate**
   Use vs. **Utilize**

7. Visuals and examples make complex ideas more understandable. They help people visualize what you're explaining and can break down complicated processes into simple steps.

8. **Diagrams**: Great for showing processes or workflows.
   Charts: Useful for explaining data or statistics.
   Screenshots: Helpful for step-by-step guides.

9. Headings organize content and make it easier to scan. Subheadings break down sections into manageable chunks, guiding the reader through the document.

10. **Be Clear**: Use clear, descriptive titles.
    Be Consistent: Follow the same structure throughout.
    Use Keywords: Include important terms related to the section.

11. Quickly explain what the product does and why it's useful. Mention the key problems it solves.